been taking all possible steps to see that as much of the dues as possible consistent with the powers at our disposal is recovered. This question comes up in several forms. Any slight mistake on our part and even a slight slip of the tongue will be made use of. Last time also, all the questions were over-ruled because it was *sub judice*. This will come up very early. One case is before our High Court and the other isbefore the District Judge. It is better that thi question is postponed, I beg of this House. You can raise the whole question later. But I must refute regarding the amount. The amount involved is not 80·lakhs. Somehow they want to drag me to make some disclosure. Even that quantum is being contested.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Whether the matter is *sub judice* or not, it is for the Speaker to decide. When the Speaker is in the Chair he may hear the members. After hearing the Hon'ble Members and the Hon'ble Minister in the matter, I come to the conclusion that the matter is *sub judice*. No supplementaries are therefore permitted.

———

Estimated Revenue from Taxes in the New State.

Q.—2117. Sri G. ANNA RAO (Afzalpur).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) the total estimated revenue from direct and indirect taxes respectively in the New State during 1957-58;

(*b*) the total gross revenue from all taxes;

(*c*) the percentage of direct and indirect taxation of the total revenue?

A.—Sri T. MARIAPPA (Minister for Finance).—

(*a*) Direct Tax	...	1029.83 lakhs
Indirect Tax	...	1002.08 lakhs
(*b*) 2031.91 lakhs.		
(*c*) Direct Tax	...	27.7
Indirect Tax	...	26.9

Note.—The revenue is the net revenue after deducting working expenses of Government Industrial concerns.

Sri G. ANNA RAO.—May I know the various taxes included in Direct and Indirect taxes?

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Taxes on income—that is called shared tax. *i.e.*, the State has a share in it. Land revenue, Estate duties, Stamp duties, Registration—these are direct taxes, which people are called upon to pay. State Excise duties, Taxes on vehicles, other taxes on commodities, Union Excise duties—they are called shared duties—these are called Indirect taxes.

Sri G. ANNA RAO.—May I know the *per capita* incidence of both these taxes.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—It is 26·9 per cent.

Sri G. ANNA RAO.—No, Sir. I want to know the *per capita* incidence of indirect taxes on the people.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—As compared with other taxes.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Sir, I have got only the percentage worked out. I want notice to answer that question.

Sri G. ANNA RAO.—May I know the percentage of tax revenue to non-tax revenue?

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Both of them are given.

Sri G. ANNA RAO.—My question is what is the percentage of non-tax revenue to tax revenue?

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—It is given. Direct tax revenue is 1029 and indirect tax revenue is 1002 lakhs.

Sri G. ANNA RAO.—It is not direct or indirect taxes that I am asking. I am asking about non-tax revenues as compared to tax revenues.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—It is the same thing. Please listen to me. Direct tax revenue is 1029 and indirect tax revenue is 1002.

Sri G. ANNA RAO.—Are there no non-tax revenues excluding those?

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Even that figure is not available in my file. Figures have not been worked out. I am very sorry. I ought to have thought of such questions and got the figures. So far as Mysore is concerned, we have got non-tax revenue and we have got it in the form of industries revenue.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಶಿವಪ್ಪ.—(c) ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ ಉತ್ತರವಾಗಿ ಡೈರೆಕ್ಟ್‌ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸ್ 27.7, ಇಡೈರೆಕ್ಟ್‌ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸ್ 26.9 ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದೆ. ಉಳಿದಿರುವುದು ತಾನೇ ಶ್ರೀ ಅಣ್ಣಾ ರಾವ್ ಅವರು ಕೇಳುವುದು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪ.—ಅಲ್ಲ.

Sri G. SIVAPPA.—I want to know what it is that is left.

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪ.—ಉಳಿದಿರುವುದು ಬಾಕಿ ಸೋರ್ಸಸ್‌ನಿಂದ ಬರುವುದು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—If you kindly read the note, Sir, you have said that the revenue is net revenue after taking out the working expenses of Government industrial concerns. Why is it that you are not in a position to give non-tax revenues ?

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—It is not worked out. Otherwise I would have certainly given you.

Sri G. ANNA RAO.—May I know whether the *per capita* incidence is more on the urban population than on the rural population ?

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—The per capita incidence is more on the urban population than on the rural population. That has come out in the Taxation Enquiry Committee Report.

Sri G. SIVAPPA.—Is it not a fact, Sir, that though the urban areas pay more taxes, finally they will fall on the rural areas?

(*No answer*)

Sri C. K. RAJAIAH SETTY.—According to the method of calculation adopted, the percentage of *per capita* taxation on the urban people is much higher than the *per capita* taxation on the rural people. Is it not due to economic backwardness ?

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Perfectly true.

Sri G. ANNA RAO.—May I know whether this indirect tax on the people is progressive or retrogressive ?

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—My Hon'ble friend Sri Narasimhan must be able to tell us. Direct taxation is progressive and indirect taxation is retrogressive.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—With reference to the plan expenditure, for the Second Five Year Plan, what is the future of these direct and indirect taxation in the State with reference to your commitments ?

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—This is a very big question. It is an All-India question that has to be considered in view of the many undertaking on a large scale. There is very definite inference that the *per capita* income of the people is raised. Therefore the whole thing is complicated and it should be considered at a very high level.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I am only a representative of the State. I am asking with reference to Mysore. Keeping in background the fulfilment of the Second Five Year Plan, I wish you to answer the question pertaining to our State.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—As I have already said in the reply to the debate, we wanted to have more of direct taxes so that many of the higher income groups could be mopped up and used for the benefit of the country. But they are also kept by the Centre in this respect.

2 P.M.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—May I know how this ratio between the direct and indirect taxes compares with the All India ratio ?

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—On the last occasion, I disclosed the whole thing. My friend was not here. I have not got All India figures here, but I have got Statewise figures. In fact, last time there was a mistake in the answer that appeared in the press. I said that this related to the year 1957-58. In spite of it, that parti ular thing appeared in the press and that made a world of difference. What I gave here related only to 1957-58. Let there be no mistake about it. When we say per capita taxation, it must relate to particular years because it is drawn from the budget figures.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಶಿವಪ್ಪ.—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಶ್ರೀ ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪನವರು ಅಧಿಕಾರ ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಮೇಲೆ ಡೈರೆಕ್ಟ್ ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸ್ ಎಷ್ಟು ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇಡೈರೆಕ್ಟ್‌ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸ್ ಎಷ್ಟು ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪ.—ನಾನು ಉದ್ದೇಶಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ಡೈರೆಕ್ಟ್ ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಇಡೈರೆಕ್ಟ್ ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲ. 1957-58ನೆ ಇಸವಿಯ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ ಅಂಕಿಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು calculate ಮಾಡಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅದರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಶೇಕಡ 27.7 ಡೈರೆಕ್ಟ್ ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಶೇಕಡ 26.9 ಇಡೈರೆಕ್ಟ್‌ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸ್ ಇದೆ. Direct tax is higher than Indirect tax. ನಾವು ಡೈರೆಕ್ಟ್ ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸ್

ಹಾಕುವುದು. Progressive measure ಎಂದು all economists are of that opinion.

Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA.—This Note says that the revenue is the net revenue after deducting working expenses of Government Industrial Concerns. Are the Government in a position to state what the revenue is from these Government Industrial Concerns after deducting the expenses ?

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—I am not in a position to state that just at present.

Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA.—Will it be included in either of these figures given here ? For instance (*b*)

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—I want notice. I will give it later on. Some mistake has appeared in printing the answers. What has been written down for my information, that particular note has appeared in the answer. I will clarify the thing.

Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA.—Am I correct if I say that this note is not necessary here ?

Sri T. MARIAPPA—It is not necessary.

Sri H. C. LINGA REDDY.—Are the Government aware that indirect tax hits the poorer people more than direct tax ?

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—In indirect taxation, everybody is called upon to sacrifice.

Sri G. ANNA RAO.—May I know whether the Government has conducted any enquiry to assess the incidence on rural and urban population ?

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—We have not able to make any assessment.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—What will be the percentage of increase under both these categories—direct tax and indirect tax—during the next two three years according to your plan programme ?

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—This has been indeed a very difficult matter. In fact we have indicated in the budget speech that for the next two years we have to maximise the internal resources. Therefore, so far as both direct and indirect taxes are concerned, we expect a little more increase, but I cannot say exactly what would be the percentage of increase. So far as direct tax is concerned, it is up to you. In the case of indirect tax, by plugging the loopholes in existing taxation, we may get a little more. For example, in respect of sales tax, I expect in two years a little more. There is a likely increase of a little percentage. It all depends on the actual forecast relating to years.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I want to know what is the percentage of increase in these categories for the remaining Plan period ?

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—I want notice to give you the exact percentage.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Question time is over.

QUESTIONS FOR ANSWERS ON THE DAY,

(but not taken up)

Construction of Primary School Building at Sathnur, Kanakapura Taluk.

Q.—23. Sri S. KARIAPPA (Virupakshapura).—

Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that a primary school building for Sathnur, Kanakapura taluk, has been sanctioned ;

(*a*) the date on which it was first sanctioned ;

(*c*) whether the building construction has been taken up ;

(*d*) if not, reasons for not taking it up ?

A.—Sri V. VENKATAPPA (Minister for Education).—

(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) 13th September 1952.

(*c*) No.

(*d*) The Public Works Department authorities called for tenders four times and on two occasions the tenders could not be accepted as the tendered rates were more than the estimate rates and no tenders were received on two occasions. Fresh tenders have again been called for and action will be taken to start the work immediately after the tenders are received and accepted.